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No. 16,788. 第壹千九百壹十七年三月五號 HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1917. 中華民國六年歲次丁巳 PRICE $3.00 Per Month

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars now already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradors order representing Bank Notes.

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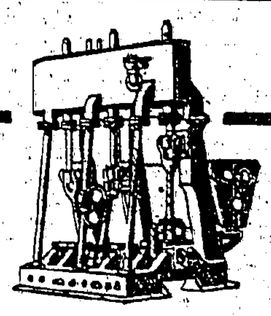
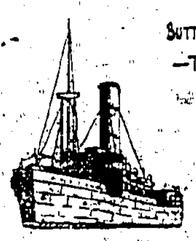
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WONG PING WAH, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AMERICAN "ARMED NEUTRALITY."

OBSTRUCTION IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman read the Berlin despatch containing Herr Zimmermann's admission of the Mexican plot, after which Senator Brandegee continued his speech on the Armed Neutrality Bill. He asked whether Americans were going to allow the Teutonic monster to trample on them ruthlessly. He said that not only was war inevitable when armed American merchantmen entered the danger zone, but war had existed since February 1st, when Germany's submarine proclamation defied the world.

Senator Stone, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, whose constituency, Missouri, is largely German, moved an amendment to the Bill with a view to preventing the arming of munition ships, or authorising President Wilson to employ other instrumentalities.

Senator Stone said that he had heard that Navy experts had planned to provide merchantmen with submarine-chasing boats. He was thereupon denounced for revealing naval secrets.

Senator Stone spoke for several hours obviously with a view to obstructing the proceedings of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

It is learned on the highest authority that President Wilson will arm American merchantmen and will take any other necessary protecting steps, even should the Senate be compelled to automatically adjourn on March 4 before passing the Armed Neutrality Bill, which is obstinately being obstructed by a handful of Senators.

The President is confident that he possesses sufficient powers and considers that the vote given by the House of Representatives and the general attitude of the Senate show that Congress is behind him.

Meanwhile ninety per cent. of the Senators have issued a manifesto to the public declaring that the Senate favours the Bill.

The obstructionists seize all opportunities to speak for an unlimited time.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

MORE REVELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

It is now known that Count Bernstorff, the late Ambassador, was instructed from Berlin to arrange for the dismantling of German ships in the United States simultaneously with the receipt by Mexico of Herr Zimmermann's Note which inferred that detailed instructions had been sent to Count Bernstorff to make war by the United States impossible.

The officials are reticent but it is indicated that the plot was general and wholesale.

The *New York World's* Washington correspondent states there is a strong impression that an important section of Herr Zimmermann's Note has been withheld from publication, and that the Government is in possession of correspondence showing that the Germans sought to alienate the South American and Central American countries from the United States, that they instigated the recent Cuban revolt and also plotted a reign of terror in the United States in the event of trouble.

LULL IN THE GERMAN RETIREMENT.

BRITISH PROFITING BY IT.

LONDON, March 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France, in a message to-day, reports:—

There has been a partial lull in the German retirement during the past two days which is due to the increasing difficulty of the enemy to carry out his movements unobserved. We are profiting by this lull in a forward push of our lines of communications to consolidate our advance.

For instance, yesterday (Friday) was largely devoted to "cleaning up," with the result that over 200 prisoners were rounded up at various points, while our artillery secured a new objective.

The lengthening range of the enemy artillery fire indicates that the withdrawal of their guns continues. Aerial photographs disclosed a rearward movement of batteries by road and rail.

The British troops repudiate the suggestion that the new gas shells were responsible for the German retirement, which was actually due to their tenacity and gallantry, and also the increasing weight of our armes.

ACTIVITY ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, March 4.

A French communique reports:—

Parties penetrated the enemy's second-line trenches south of Nouvron between the Oise and the Aisne, and did great damage.

There were violent artillery duels north and south of the Etain railway and on the Woevre.

French air squadrons bombed hangars at Frescate, a power factory at Bons-les-Hauts, blastfurnaces at Woelfling in the Sarebruck district, and the railway station at Delme.

THE ENLARGED BRITISH LINE.

COPENHAGEN, March 3.

German military authorities state that the British have taken over a new part of the western front from the French.

This statement possibly refers to the fact indicated in a recent communique from Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig which stated that the British line now extends eastward beyond Sailly Saillisel.

GERMAN POLICY IN BELGIUM.

A FLEMISH DEPUTATION TO BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.

In Berlin, Dr. Bethmann Hollweg, the Chancellor, received a deputation of so-called very active Flemish groups from Flanders who expatiated on affinities of the Germans and the Flemings.

The Chancellor said he would be glad to help the latter in their struggle against the penetration of French customs and said the Kaiser approved of the Governor-General's measures aiming at the free development of the Flemish nation.

"This policy must be carried out during our occupation in order to secure a complete administrative separation of the two parts of Belgium, but both are united under the Governor-General."

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, March

The Admiralty announces that a destroyer was sunk with all hands in the North Sea on March 1st.

She probably struck a mine.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of $2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1523

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria on SATURDAY the 10th March, 1917 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th March, 1917, until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1917. 1534

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that these Examinations will commence on MONDAY, July 9th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1917.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) The King Edward VII Scholarships of £40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and, must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

(c) The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Scholarships of 300 dollars a year each, for 4 years, tenable in the Faculty of Engineering. These scholarships will be awarded to poor students who would otherwise be unable to enter the University.

(d) Five cash prizes of $100 each (Hongkong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII or President's Scholarship or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917."
Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1917. 1537

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

599	Australia will be there The Land of Cra-ma-chree	Baritone "	
584	Galway by the Sea Let me dream again	Soprano "	
571	Tommy-Lad Love, Could I only tell thee	Bass "	
567	Show me the way to your heart A little bit of Heaven	Solo and Quartette.	

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1322.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL",

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

SETTER DOG, black and white, black and tan head. Finder will be rewarded on returning to
H. G. HEGARTY,
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.
Hongkong, March 2, 1917. 1544

NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS beg to intimate to Shippers that, in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, BILLS and all relative documents sent in for negotiation must be drawn in TRIPLICATE instead of in duplicate as heretofore.
Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1548

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late MR. ALFRED HERBERT HEWITT are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors.
Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1549

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

LADY MAY, President of the Guild in this Colony, invites all Ladies interested in the organisation of working parties for war work—whether in connection with the War Charities Committee or not—to attend a MEETING at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, 7th March at 10.30 A.M. for the discussion of matters of general interest.
Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1917. 1541

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW of FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, to be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS.

THURSDAY,
the 8th March, at 2 to 6 p.m.,
Admission $1.00.
LADY MAY
will present the Prizes at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY,
the 9th March, at 10.30 to 3 p.m.
Admission 50 cents.
at 3 to 6 p.m.
Admission 20 cents.

The Band of the 14th Punjabis will play on both days. Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.

A. NICOL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 1, 1917. 1542

H. K. POLICE (RESERVE).

SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING
FOR
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

EASTER SUNDAY, April 8th, 1917.

OPEN to any person in the Colony. Entrance Fee $1 (to be used in connection with Printing expenses).

Service Rifles.	Open Sights.
100 yds. Grouping	400 yds. Deliberate
200 yds. Deliberate	500 yds. Deliberate
300 yds. Deliberate	600 yds. Deliberate

Printed Conditions may be obtained on application to Inspector H. A. Lammert, Headquarters' Club, H.K.P.R.
Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1917. 1510

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

66

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write *c/o* "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 149, Wellington Street, second floor.
[1251

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURES FRESH CASES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, DRAINS, LOST VIGOR, &c.
SOLD BY SAVORY-CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 2/9.
WITH FIRST ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR
FREE BOOK TO DR. LA CURE MED. CO.
SAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.
A CURE FOR YOU
PERFECT PRACTICE PARTICULARS FREE OF
THERAPION
EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEX, WHAT DRAINS, MARRIED WOMEN, THERAPION IS AN ABSOLUTE CERTAIN REMEDY. SECRETLY PACKED.
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Smokers of discrimination always select

The
GARRICK
SMOKING
TOBACCO



It has the distinction of invigorating the nerves and brain of the business man.

Does not burn or irritate the throat.

CHANCES OF A GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

The Military Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—

The first and chief advantage of initiative in warfare is that an army chooses the point where it shall throw its force. In so doing it wins immunity for its weak places and compels the enemy to defend his own. It is, for instance, a disadvantage to fight with one's back to a swollen river, and the application of this principle was seen in the French defeat before Soissons almost exactly two years ago.

German military theory hates the defensive as nature abhors a vacuum, and the question arises whether she will be content with it or whether she will employ the surplus of her strategic reserve from Rumania to forestall our offensive in the West and stake all upon a desperate throw. The factors which might urge her to the second course are numerous and attractive. Two have been already mentioned: her hatred of the defensive and the immediate and solid gain of fighting on ground of one's own choice.

A GAMBLE.

But there are others that are even more cogent. The German Staff have already tasted something of the effects of defensive fighting. An army compelled for long to a defensive course tends to lose moral, more especially if it should be an unsuccessful defensive; and its needs little insight to show that moral tending to evaporate ever more rapidly spells ultimate defeat. An attacking army, able to win small tactical gains, has its spirit inflated, and the civilian population has something to show for its privations.

The war has not yet disclosed a position which has not its price and the enemy may prefer to risk his dwindling strength on such a speculation rather than submit to a possible debacle. There are chances in every attack, and from the German side the war has now reduced itself to a gamble. It is clear that the war cannot continue indefinitely, and it is this which may prove the deciding motive. If Germany could secure some tangible result, sufficient to produce a notable impression in France, she may imagine that would turn the scale and make the Allies more inclined to negotiate a peace at once than to continue, say, another year of sacrifices which might prove no more profitable. It is the German mind we are attempting to read, and this is not an improbable interpretation of it at this moment.

WHY STRIKE IN THE WEST

Why should she strike in the West? it may be asked. The Western front has proved disastrous to the Germans from the beginning. But, on the other hand, we must weigh two facts. Russia must, by this time, seem to be possessed of some miraculous source of life. How often has she been dealt with, only to reappear with deadly effect again? After the defeat in East Prussia, the Germans were thrown back from the Newmen and sustained a heavy defeat themselves. They marched to the gates of Warsaw, only to find themselves within an ace of being outflanked by General Rusky. They pushed back the line over the whole Eastern front, only to suffer an overwhelming defeat this summer. And apart from the difficulty of dealing Russia's deadly blow, we have to remember the soldier's fascination of dealing his blows against the weakest of his foes. France has made such sacrifices and suffered so much that Germany may fancy she has not the heart for more. This would seem the more reasonable, since Austria is certainly in that condition at present.

A POSSIBLE OBJECTIVE.

Where, then, would she strike, if she struck in the West at all? This is a question that cannot be considered very fully for obvious reasons. But we can see that the stretch of the French line from Soissons to Compiegne, the nearest point to Paris, has a number of advantages. If a success could be obtained there, it would reproduce the sensation caused by von Kluck's blow there in January, 1915. And a German army would not be very far from the Somme area in case its efforts did not hamstring the Allied offensive there.

The chances of a successful blow are so small that it is hardly worth while discussing them. The best such an operation could achieve would be to weaken our offensive—for a short time. But this is no reason why Germany should not undertake it. Time is fighting against everyone, and she may judge it to be as much our enemy as hers. But if we are as resolute as Germany and as prepared for sacrifices, whatever she can do cannot affect the final issue.

BANKING SYSTEMS.

THE BRITISH v. THE GERMANS.

The *Manchester Guardian*, reviewing British banking in 1916, states:

During the year, owing chiefly to the Farringdon report and the question of a large British Trade Bank, there has been much discussion as to the respective merits of the British and German banking systems, and comparisons have been drawn often to the detriment of this country. But it should be remembered that Germany's principal task hitherto has been simply to develop her internal industries.

In Germany the banks are closely interlinked with trading concerns. Every important industry has its banking institution, and the success of the bank depends upon the welfare of the industry. The industry and the bank have grown up together, and a chain of directors knits the banks and the trading concerns of each industry into a compact and formidable commercial alliance. The bank director combines his calling with that of a company promoter, and when his company is launched, he will see to it that his bank keeps a paternal interest in its ultimate success. In this country the banks established themselves quite apart from the necessity of giving credit to the trader, and were primarily brought into existence for the custody and safe keeping of the people's money. The English banker prides himself upon being the trusted of his depositors, and considers that he has to keep himself in a completely independent position, free from any suspicion of becoming entangled in any trading meshes, free from any charge of unduly favouring one manufacturer more than another. He contends that the amount of credit he shall grant to a customer shall be settled upon its merits, which would be quite impossible if he happened to be also a director of a concern making an advance application to his bank. He further contends that in Germany it often happens that the bank has to continue to finance an industry when, if independent, and not so far financially committed, unfettered opinion would be inclined to call a halt.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

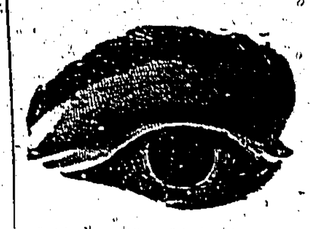
"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD-LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: $1.25 and $2.25.

INTIMATIONS



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
DEX BLDGS. CHATER RD.
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Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c. Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.

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Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1917. 1519

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WELL-KNOWN RACE PONIES,
A Quantity of SADDLERY,
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Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1917. 1540

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Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1550

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Hongkong Feb. 1917. 1474

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FOR SALE.

YACHT FOR SALE. The Cabl Class Yacht "THECLA" Available Middle of March. $250. Lieut.-Col. A. V. ALEXANDER, 74 Punjabis, Kowloon.

Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1917. 1529

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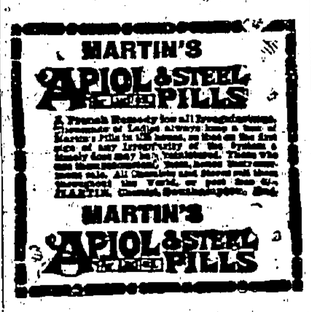
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THE WAR.

(*Continued from Page 5.*)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)

THE GREAT RETREAT.

BREAKING THE NEWS IN GERMANY.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE KING AND GENERAL NEVILLE.

LONDON, March 3.

A Press Bureau communiqué states that H.M. The King has congratulated Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on the Army's splendid and persistent pressure which has forced the enemy to quit carefully prepared and strongly fortified positions. These successes, His Majesty says, are a fitting sequel to the fine achievements on the Somme, and great credit is due to those responsible for drawing up the plans of the campaign.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has warmly acknowledged His Majesty's generous commendations.

GENERAL NEVILLE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

General Neville, Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front, has congratulated General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff of the British Army, on the splendid feat of arms by the gallant troops under General Maude in capturing Kut-el-Amara, and also upon the important brilliant successes on the Ancre which, he says, brilliantly opens the campaign of 1917.

REPORTS BY PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

The Correspondents at the British Headquarters, writing on Friday night, emphasise that the enemy carefully concealed from the troops the fact that they were retreating. Prisoners taken at Gommecourt refused to believe that their comrades had gone and that the fortress had been surrendered. A dense white fog to-day, succeeding a night of frost, hampered observation and delayed the drying of the ground and the progress of the British advance. The German retreat is necessarily slow, but the British have reached the enemy position of Achiet-le-Petit, the first of the two remaining trench systems before Bapaume. Close fighting is proceeding in Loupart Wood, north of Warlencourt, in consequence of the enemy trying to recover the position, which he lost too soon. The attempt failed. The Bavarians also counter-attacked on Thursday night near Transloy, but were driven back before reaching the British Division, leaving fifty dead.

The enemy now are approximating to the general line which probably they will defend with a show of force. His present positions are most uncomfortable. Many are filled with water, but defended by forests and wire.

The advance has wonderfully stimulated the British who are eager to show their skill in the open. Men actually request to be kept in the line when they fear they will be withdrawn to the rest billets.

Mr Beach Thomas (one of the correspondents) denies that the retreat is due to British gas-shells. He says these are undoubtedly superior to those used by the enemy, but the retreat is the result of the general superiority of the British artillery, our strategic plan and the German soldiers' fear of another Somme offensive.

He mentions that among the German traps abandoned were watches and saucepans lined with fulminate of mercury.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports further progress northward of Warlencourt and Eaucourt and to the north-east of Puisieux-au-Mont.

We repulsed counter-attacks on our advanced positions to the north-east of Gueudecourt and to the north-west of Ligny-Thilloy, inflicting loss.

A result of to-day's fighting on the Ancre is 128 prisoners.

We raided trenches in the neighbourhood of Angres and Loos.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, March 3.

A French communiqué reports:

We successfully bombarded enemy organisations north of the Aisne and on the left of the Meuse.

VIEWS OF THE GREAT RETREAT.

LONDON, March 3.

Views of the great retreat, of which it is noteworthy the German people are still unaware, are most contradictory.

The latest suggestion, based on Berlin reports transmitted by a Berne correspondent of the *Times*, is that the enemy may, after all, act on the defensive in the West and attack the Russian northern front. The Correspondent, however, points out that the reports may be intended to divert Allied guns and munitions to Russia, so rendering an Anglo-French offensive less formidable.

While the British Correspondents are most cautious in their statements regarding the retreat, French writers assert that the Germans have destroyed a number of heavy guns, that the retreat is not strategic but forced, and that the new line the Germans are reaching is in nowise strong. It is calculated that it will take the enemy three weeks to complete their withdrawal to the Arras-Cambrai line, if such is their intention. German ingenuity and energy in hampering pursuit has been successfully countered by the British engineers building new roads and restoring railways behind the advance, almost as fast as they had been destroyed. The British at one point are now almost on the outskirts of Bapaume, pushing towards Loupart Wood, which is a network of wire intended to offer a strong resistance.

REASSURING THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

PRESS EXPLANATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.

Now that it is imposible any longer to conceal the retreat on the Ancre, the German Press, in one inspired accord, has begun to publish explanations intended to reassure the population, which has been disquieted for weeks past by rumours of evacuation. The papers now declare that they knew all about it since February 20th. Hence they are delighted to observe "the enemy's astonishment."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* concludes with assurances that "the thing is that Hindenburg has a hand in the game, and so far everything is going on exactly as he wishes."

Finally, a long semi-official account, given in a communique, says the positions, which had been shot to pieces, were evacuated according to plan, unnoticed by the enemy and without losses, while heroic rearguards inflicted heavy losses on the immensely more numerous British. It concludes by saying: "The Germans have withdrawn to higher ground from the horrible, bottomless marsh where the villages are heaps of ruins, the wells filled up and the roads non-existent. Here the British are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and the fire of German batteries trained on every point. Therefore, all the trouble of the British has been in vain. They can only consolidate the ground and bring up artillery at the cost of heavy sacrifices from the Germans, secure in strong positions whence they await new attacks unweakened and unshaken."

The *Vossische Zeitung* explains the retreat by declaring that Hindenburg's policy has been a maximum concentration in order to force a final decision in the Spring. Trench warfare will soon end, when the Germans will prove immensurably superior to the British.

The *Vossische Zeitung* describes the retreat as a model operation.

It is noteworthy that, co-incident with the Press explanations, the Military Governor of Cologne threatens with severe imprisonment those "spreading absurdly exaggerated rumours."

BRITISH MAN POWER.

REVISION OF EXEMPTIONS ORDERED.

LONDON, March 3.

The Press Bureau announces that the Army Council has ordered a general revision of the certificates of exemption of men under thirty-one years of age. The Government impresses upon the tribunals that the war is reaching a critical stage. It is imperative to obtain more men for the Army, and exemption would in nowise be justified on the ground of employment or hardship, unless for the most exceptional reasons.

The Press Bureau intimates that the special arrangements postponing the calling up of religious workers have been terminated.

NEW ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.

According to Belgian correspondents, a new Zeppelin, making speed trials at Ghent on February 26, caught fire and exploded, the crew being burnt to death.

Belgian eye-witnesses were arrested and taken to Germany.

GERMANY'S MEXICO INTRIGUE.

EFFECT OF THE REVELATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

STRONG JAPANESE REPUDIATION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The revelation of German plotting in Mexico has stirred the capital to its depths. Congressmen have forgotten their differences, and are rallying to support the President.

Mr. Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in introducing into the House of Representatives a Bill authorising the arming of merchantmen, received an ovation when he asserted the right of Americans to travel. He added "We hope to uphold the right peacefully, but if this is impossible then it will be upheld by force of arms."

Mr. Lansing has issued a statement to the effect that he is confident that Mexico will not be a party to such a plot, adding "It is impossible to publish all the details for fear of endangering the lives of our informants."

A Japanese official statement has been issued scouting the idea that Japan would ever entertain such a proposal, and dwells on the good growing out of the friendship between Japan and the United States.

An official at the Embassy said that the idea of Japan adhering to such a proposal was monstrous, impossible, and outrageous.

STATEMENT BY BARON MOTONO.

NEW YORK, March 3.

A Tokyo message states that Baron Motono, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, told an Associated Press representative that he had received no proposal to join in a possible war against the United States. He said the idea was ridiculous and was based upon an outrageous presumption that Japan would abandon the Allies.

GERMAN JUSTIFICATION OF THE INTRIGUE.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.

Germany justifies her intrigue in Mexico against America on the ground that it constituted an intelligent anticipation, which was subsequently justified by America abandoning neutrality.

Germany is angry at the "treachery" by which the intrigue was discovered.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

HUGE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The Senate has passed a credit of G.$535,000,000 under the Naval Appropriation Bill without a division, and also the issue of G.$150,000,000 of Bonds to provide an emergency fund.

It has also sanctioned G.$125,000,000 for the President to expedite naval construction and G.$35,000,000 for additional submarines.

LATER.

Amendments to the Naval Bill have been adopted making all appropriations available immediately instead of on July 1st and establishing another Navy Yard on the Pacific Coast.

NEW CHIEF OF AUSTRIAN GENERAL STAFF.

AMSTERDAM, March 3.

Baron Arz von Strauszenberg supersedes von Hoetzendorf as Chief of the Austrian General Staff.

GERMANY DETAINING AMERICAN CONSULS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The State Department has been informed that Germany is detaining four American Consuls until the German Government is officially advised that the United States is allowing German Consuls to proceed to the posts in South America to which they have been assigned.

THE AMERICANS OF THE YARROWDALE.

Irritation is being felt at the continued detention of the Americans from the Yarrowdale.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, March 3.

The "Morning Post's" military expert deprecates a further advance from Kut. He says that it is time to reduce to a minimum the forces engaged in distant operations and concentrate on the defeat of Germany.

"The Times" says that General Maude has completely restored British prestige in the Middle East, and adds that even those who look askance at the Mesopotamian adventure are bound to acknowledge that the achievement is of solid value and may have far reaching results.

Special Food for Starved Nerves.



"Sanaphos" supplies the element which is needed by our nerves and brain and which is not supplied in sufficient quantity by our ordinary food. Thus it is an ideal food for nourishing and strengthening the nerves, and for correcting all the many ills which result from weakness of those nerves which govern all the working of the body.

Moreover "Sanaphos" contains other food elements which at once are assimilated to make tissue and energy. It is wholly digestible, a fact which distinguishes it from earlier and less highly perfected products. The Chairman of the Company making "Sanaphos" is Sir William Taylor, M.D., Surgeon-General of the Forces.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks are held by and requests for samples should be addressed to—Fletcher & Co., or The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East—Dakin Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

A MEMORANDUM BY THE ALLIES.

LONDON, March. 3.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking telegraphs that the Allied Ministers have presented a Memorandum to the Chinese Government sympathising with their attitude towards Germany and promising favourable consideration of such questions as the suspending of the Boxer indemnity payments during the war and revising the tariff in the event of China effectively severing relations with Germany and Austria.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

PAY AND PROMOTION GRIEVANCES TO BE REMEDIED.

LONDON, March 3.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Rees regarding the grievances of Indian Army officers, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, announced that the Raj had carefully re-examined the question of pay and promotion and had been in communication with himself and the War Office.

In view of the length of the war and the arduous campaign in which the Indian Army is engaged, he now sanctioned, with the concurrence of the War Office a further acceleration of the time scale for promotion during the war, and a grant of pay corresponding to rank.

Under the revised scheme, promotion to the rank of lieutenant would be after a year's service, to captain after four years and to major after fifteen years.

This scale of promotion would have a retrospective effect from September 9, 1915, and would carry arrears of pay from September 1, 1916.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was still communicating with the Raj in connection with certain details, but he hoped the scheme would be published in a few weeks.

In regard to sick-leave pay, the Raj had represented to him that the rates did not adequately meet the circumstances of officers badly wounded or suffering from serious illness contracted in the field or on active service, and he had asked the War Office to concur in proposals for granting better rates for such cases.

With regard to placing Indian officers on half pay after two years if unfit for duty in India, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not satisfied that half pay would be altogether appropriate for the present conditions of the Indian Army.

He was consulting the Raj on this matter, and he had also tempered the rule regarding officers removed from the effective list after two years, whenever it was possible to find employment either in India or Great Britain for a disabled officer.

He said the Raj sympathised and co-operated with him very fully in the matter.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES IN THE WAR CABINET.

CAIRO, March 3.

A garden party was given in honour of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir at the British Residency.

LONDON, March 3.

Sir James Meston and Sir S. P. Sinha are visiting Luxor, in Upper Egypt.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 3.

Silver is quoted at 37⅞. There is an absence of competition and the market is quiet.

GENERAL MAUDE'S TRIBUTE TO HIS TROOPS.

LONDON, March 3.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has heartily congratulated General Maude on his brilliant success and the gallantry and endurance of his troops.

General Maude, replying, says the devotion to duty, and the dash and gallantry of his troops, both British and Indian, have been matchless.

PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, March 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the Government was doing its utmost to rescue British and Indian prisoners-of-war in Turkey by means of enquiries through American and other channels.

The question of an Anglo-Turkish exchange of prisoners was being considered.

GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, March 3.

The Press Bureau announces that General Smuts has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

A STATE SHIPPING SCHEME.

LONDON, March 3.

It is understood that the Shipping Controller is contemplating a scheme for the requisitioning of liners under which owners will constitute a Committee of Management, whereon the Controller will be represented. The profits above those yielded by requisition rates will accrue to the State and all competition will be eliminated. The scheme will firstly be applied to the Australia trade.

LACONIA'S CAPTAIN EVADES THE PIRATES.

LONDON, March 3.

The captain of the *Laconia* donned mufti before the sinking of his ship hence the pirates' search for him was fruitless.

In South London yesterday (wrote an old Londoner recently) I witnessed a spectacle of a kind I have not seen in London for many years. It was a low-class funeral of the old-fashioned type. Four black horses each with velvet pall and each with heavy waving black plumes drew the glass-sided hearse, in which was the costly coffin, laden with expensive wreaths. The top of the hearse was black with more plumes. Surely war time is a curious time to select for such an undesirable revival! I may add that the rank of the deceased was indicated by the fact that the two mourning coaches which followed the hearse contained bowler-hatted gentlemen smoking clay pipes.

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To-day's Advertisements

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HOGG & Co.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1551

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

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For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1552

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

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&c., &c.

Removed to Sale Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1553

THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, March 7:—
10.30 a.m.—Meeting at Government House of Ladies interested in War Work.
3 p.m.—Auction of Race Ponies out side City Hall.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, March 9:—
H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

FRIDAY, March 9:—
5.58 a.m.—Full Moon.

SATURDAY, March 10:—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Hats, Perfumery etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co's. Meeting.

SATURDAY, March 17:—
St. Patrick's Day.

THURSDAY, March 29:—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

- THE -

CHINA MAIL

can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.
The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.
The Upper Peak Tram Station.
The Lower Peak Tram Station.
Cheong (D'Aguilar Street).
Cheong (Kowloon.)
and etc., etc.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at once. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side, chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become pleased with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1917.

CURRENT TOPICS.

German Intrigue in Mexico.

What is even more "amazing" than the audacious German intrigue to encourage Mexico to embark on a war of aggression against the United States—with a promise, entirely unauthorised and unwarranted, that Mexico would receive in this enterprise the valuable aid of Japan—is surely the attitude of Senator STONE, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of Congress, who is doing his best to thwart the measures deemed by the President to be urgently necessary if the United States is at all concerned to defend its rights and its interests against German lawlessness. The war had its origin in the diplomacy of the kultured gang of German "diplomats" who regard Treaties as "scraps of paper" and as "mere words," and no one can pretend at this stage of the war to be really surprised by any revelation of the dishonesty of German diplomacy. Many have shrewdly suspected that German money and intrigue had been responsible for the troubles in Mexico all along, and the latest revelations can but confirm the impression. It scarcely needed any assurance from Japan that she regards the idea of her aid in such an enterprise as monstrous and outrageous; nor is it possible to imagine that even Mexico would be deceived by these German representations. We can understand the German indignation at the "treachery" which has brought these documents into the hands of the American Government, for they afford the most damning proof of the dishonesty of German diplomacy, and make it impossible for any self-respecting Power to repose any trust or confidence in the German Government so long as the present gang remain in authority.

"Silver Bullets."

Mr. BONAR LAW in the House of Commons recently, said he had an "open mind" on the subject of the issue of Premium Bonds as a means of raising money for war purposes. We can perfectly understand the reluctance of the Government to resort to this method of raising money, but there can be no doubt that an immense amount of money could be raised by that means. We have only to consider what has happened in Hongkong during the Race Week. If it were possible to ascertain the total amount of money which changed hands over that meeting in sweeps and the pari-mutuel, the total would probably not fall far short of £35,000 sterling. All this money was risked, in small sums, in the hope of winning prizes. There are those who argue that such opportunities for gambling divert money from War Funds; but this view, we are convinced, is entirely erroneous. More probable is it that the War Funds have benefitted by the Race Meeting to an enormously greater extent than they would have done without it, for not only is a fixed percentage of the cash sweeps and pari-mutuel money assigned to war charities, but it is highly probable that the winners of sweeps in a great many instances have invested a large proportion of their winnings in War Stock. If the end justifies the means, the holding of the Race Meeting is abundantly justified. This also is the argument for Premium Bonds. They would serve to collect hundreds of thousands of pounds for the War Chest which would not otherwise—immediately, at all events;—be devoted to that purpose.

China and Germany.

It is an old saying that we must go abroad to hear of the news at home, and we have an illustration of it in the fact that we get via London the first news of the Memorandum which the Allies have presented to the Chinese Government, sympathising with its attitude towards Germany, and promising favourable consideration of questions concerned with the suspending of the Boxer indemnity during the war and revising the tariff in the event of China effectively severing relations with Germany and Austria. Since the war, with the institution of a Press Censorship, which is often past all understanding, Hongkong has frequently been the last place in the world to hear about what is going on in China. We have received several inquiries on the subject of the paucity of news from Peking during the past few weeks when great interest has naturally been felt in the progress of the diplomatic negotiations in Peking in regard to China's attitude towards Germany. The only answer we can give is contained in the one word "Censorship." Apparently the principle on which the Censors proceed is that no news of any importance from Peking or Shanghai relating to diplomatic affairs can be published in Hongkong, until confirmation of it has come via London! [Since this was written we have had a welcome departure from this policy in the Chinese Press telegram we publish this evening, giving the news that the Chinese Government is seeking the sanction of Parliament for a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and of a proposal to joint the Entente.]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A branch of the China and Japan War Savings Association has been started in Tientsin.

Five Chinese cases of enteric fever occurred in the Colony last week, two of the cases having a fatal termination.

The theft of jewellery valued at $1,705, a bank draft for $800 and $75 in money has been reported to the Police by a resident of No. 47 Des Vœux Road Central.

The small pox epidemic is abating. The number of cases reported last week was 22. Of these 11 were in the city of Victoria and 11 in districts other than the City of Victoria. Two of the cases were Portuguese and the rest Chinese.

A most enjoyable dinner was held in the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night by the Mounted Sections of the H.K.V.C. and H.K.V.R. in honour of the members of the section who are shortly leaving to join up at Home. Capt. G. C. Moxon, in charge of the Troop, presided at the head of the table: while Mr. Morton Smith acted as 'Vice' and Master of Ceremonies.

In the Admiralty Court, London, Sir Samuel Evans, president, has awarded £8,500 as salvage remuneration to the owners, master, and crew of the Norwegian tank steamship *Caloric* for services rendered to the Japanese liner *Tansan Maru* in the North Atlantic. The *Tansan Maru*, a vessel of 2,426 tons gross, while on a voyage from Boston, U.S.A., to Manchester, broke her propeller shaft, and the *Caloric* towed her to Bershaven.

Mr. William H. Avery, assistant general manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha in San Francisco, who has been touring in the Philippines and China since early this year, has made arrangements to open branch offices for the T.K.K. in Manila and Shanghai in order to handle the increased volume of trade which is coming to his company, as soon as several steamers now being built are placed on the trans-Pacific run.—"Japan Advertiser."

THE MAGISTRACY.

ARMED ROBBERY OF A TRADING JUNK.

The following story was related by a junk master who appeared in Mr. Melbourne's Court this afternoon as complainant against three men and one woman charged with the armed robbery of his trading junk.

In the early morning of January 12th he left Shaukiwan in his junk, bound for Hongkong with a cargo of salt fish. While passing the Taikoo Dockyard a small boat containing nine men came alongside and seven or eight of the men, armed with knives and revolvers, boarded the junk. After compelling the junk owner and his family to go below they covered the hatches and robbed the junk of $800 in money and also stole jewellery and canvas, which made a total loss of $1,015.

The robbery was reported to the Police with the result that the four defendants were taken into custody.

Inspector Gordon, who is in charge of the case, said that although the woman did not board the junk she is believed to be the instigator of the robbery.

Witnesses were called and the case remanded until Wednesday.

ALLEGED OPIUM EXPORTING.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning a Chinese employed on a coast steamer was charged with attempting to export eight taels of opium and having in his possession three taels of opium in excess to the amount allowed by the Government.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty to the first charge and guilty to the second charge, said he was merely taking the opium to Shek Tong Shui.

Inspector Wildin of the Revenue Department stated that the defendant was arrested whilst boarding a sampan from Jardine Wharf and the opium discovered in his possession was in packages bearing Government labels suspected of being counterfeit. As the Police were investigating, the Inspector asked for a remand.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared as solicitor for the defence.

The case was remanded until Wednesday, bail being fixed at $2,000.

A CHARGE OF LARCENY.

A Chinese, who described himself as a broker, appeared before Mr. Melbourne this morning in answer to a charge of larceny.

It appeared the defendant had been collecting rent and failed to account for $147, of which he was bailee.

Evidence was taken and His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

THEFT OF WATER PIPE.

A coolie who has been in the employ of the Public Works Department for the past eleven years was brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning and charged with the theft of 36 feet of water pipe.

Inspector Sullivan stated that the case was a serious one as water piping valued at $200, had recently been stolen from Pokfulam Road and from the grounds of the Hongkong University, and only a few days ago, a theft of pipe valued at $400 had been reported. In the last case suspicion had fallen on fitters and coolies employed by the P. W. D.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge but after evidence was heard His Worship imposed a sentence of two months' hard labour.

RECOVERY OF A STOLEN SINGLET.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning Inspector Arculli (R) charged a Chinese with the theft of a woollen singlet, valued at $7.50 which was stolen from the Inspector's residence in Wanchai Road.

The Inspector arrested the defendant whom he discovered seated in front of a godown in Bullock Lane with the stolen singlet hanging close by.

The defendant, however, pleaded not guilty to the charge and as there were no witnesses, he was discharged.

WANTED FOR MURDER.

A Chinese wanted for murder by the Canton Government was committed to gaol by Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on an extradition warrant.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Mattingly appeared as solicitor for the defence.

FIRE AT TAI-KOK-TSUI.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out at Nos. 52 and 54 Kramer Street, Tai-Kok-Tsui, which were used as a knitting factory. Despite the efforts of the Police and firemen from Yaumati and the fire float, both houses were gutted. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT FAVOURS JOINING THE ENTENTE.

RECOMMENDATION TO PARLIAMENT.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, March 4.

It is officially announced that the Government has come to a decision regarding the policy which should be adopted by China towards Germany in the present crisis and has referred it to Parliament for its consideration.

The Premier (Tuan Ki Sui) invited the Speakers of both houses and the leading members of all political parties to meet him on the 2nd inst. when he explained to them the nature of the crisis and stated that the Government favoured the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and the joining of the Entente, but would ask Parliament for its confirmation of this decision before acting upon it. He had, therefore, called them together to explain the situation. The majority of those present supported the Government's policy.

The matter is to come before Parliament on the 6th inst.

PREMIER SUDDENLY RESIGNS.

LATER.

The Premier unexpectedly tendered his resignation and left the Capital for Tientsin with his retinue on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

On learning of this the Chief of the General Staff left for Tientsin to induce the Premier to return.

It is reported that the Premier's resignation is due to a difference of opinion with the President.

Li King Hi is temporarily acting as Premier.

THE ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The following telegram has been addressed by the Rev. E. W. Thwing, a prime mover in the anti-opium campaign, to all the Military and Civil Governors in China:—

Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has signed an agreement with the foreign opium merchants by which the Chinese Government is to buy up all the remaining stocks in Shanghai at Tls. 8,200 per chest. This opium will then be in the charge of Feng Kuo-chang after March.

The British Government is not supporting the opium merchants, and there is no need for China to buy any of this opium. Such a purchase of this foreign opium would bring much disgrace on the Chinese Government and much ruin to the people. We ask you to telegraph to the Peking Government urging that this agreement with the opium merchants be cancelled.

(Sgd.) EDWARD W. THWING.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon Mr. C. E. Anton has been appointed and Mr. H. W. Bird reappointed to be members of the Authorised Architects Committee.

Mr. Fred Coyne, formerly stage manager of the Bandman Opera Co., is now serving as a private with the New Zealand Forces. His two sons hold commissions in Africa. Mr. E. Granby, another former member of the Bandman Opera Co., has obtained a commission in the Indian Army Reserve.

A Tientsin contemporary says:—The many friends of Mr. Alec Ramsay, late Editor of the "Peking Daily News," (formerly of Hongkong) will regret to learn that he has contracted small-pox and that he is now lying in an unconscious state. Severe as the attack is, hopes are entertained that his strong constitution will enable him to make a rapid recovery.

It will no doubt be of interest to his friends in the Far East to hear that Temp. Lieut.-Col. M. H. Logan, R.E., of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, of Shanghai and Hongkong, has been awarded the Military Cross for good work done under heavy fire on many occasions during the "push" on the Somme. He was employed first of all on preparations for the advance, and then on forward work, nearly always ahead of the guns during the whole of the operations.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE COMING RUSSIA.

Of all the nations at war Russia must be the most interesting to the world, for she is still less than half known to it. Many fear Russia, many admire her, a few know her, but to all, even these few, she remains mysterious. Over some her vastness and her mystery have exercised a peculiar fascination. I was one of these. Even as a boy the fascination had taken hold of me. I read all that I could about Russia, of her history and of her present life; and when I was asked what present I would choose on my twenty-first birthday, I chose a visit to Russia. I had my desire.

That was not so many years before the war, yet I remember searching all London and finding that not a single guide-book about Russia was written in English. All that I could get was a Baedeker in German! Then came the vogue of the Russian writer. The names of some became very familiar to Englishmen, and their influence on English writers was apparent. Yet even then few knew Russia, though many now desired to know her. There followed the war and the Grand Alliance and all the world was talking of Russia and the strength that was hidden in her vast territories. Perhaps by the time the war is over the world will have begun to know her.

What I know of her I learnt before the war, and I do not believe that anyone who has known the Russian has failed to like him. He is a man of peculiar charm, intensely religious, patient, a firm friend, and he has a mind—a great mind. To those who knew Russia only from the outside, in the past, it has always been an enigma that so much which they read of Russian politics seemed so uncharacteristic of all that the travellers had told them of the Russian people. I had wondered too—until I went to Russia. And then I found, what we have all been finding of our own countries since the war, that there was a deep, a strong German influence in all her affairs. It is not possible in a few words to give an impression of this influence. But I found when I went to Petrograd, that it was not French as I had expected, which was the most spoken language, but German. While Russia's autocracy was Russian, her bureaucracy was German. That distinction is the key to much that was hard to understand in her affairs. It may seem strange to all other peoples, except perhaps to the Japanese, but it is true, that if the war strengthens, as already it has strengthened, the autocracy of the Czar, that change will be for the greater liberty of the people. It is from the autocracy that greater constitutional liberty has always come; from it came the end of serfdom, the beginning and the development of the Duma.

When St. Petersburg became Petrograd many saw in that a defiance to the enemy of the same sort as Germany's war on all English and French words in her vocabulary. But it was something greater and deeper than that. It was a symbol of the change, which in Russia, as in England and in France, has been brought by the war, the purging of the German influence that was already in her midst. Did not M. Trepoff say when he came into power that his task was to deliver Russia from the remaining German influences?

As she was a country less developed than her Allies, so was she more open to these German influences. Her people are far from practical. Much that they should have done for themselves they left it foreigners, who were nearly all German, to do for them: and usually they had the worst of the bargain. They will be saved by the war from the exploiting hand, the paralysing energy of the German. They will be allied with humaner peoples. Years ago I was told by many well wishers of Russia that her chief need was an alliance with Great Britain. Then it seemed impossible; now it has come to pass. Russia was already before the war in the process of a great change, the war will make that change profoundly greater.

But if Russia has to learn from the more eager western peoples the ways of her material development, she has much in return to give. All Europe has been tainted with that thing which we are fighting to destroy in Germany, that material lust which has come to full flavour in the German philosophy, and made a god of the machine. But Russia, least of all has been tainted by it, and has kept those humaner things, which other peoples, in their material industry, have lost. Some fear that a victorious Russia will be an aggressive Russia, that the pride of physical force will pass from Germany to her. Those who fear that do not know the Russian people, their deep religious sense, their patience, their pity. It is an idle fear. The influence of a victorious Russia on Europe will be of a very different sort.

Russia can only be victorious. If she had no other quality to aid her, yet her patience would win. I remember one day in Petrograd standing at a High Mass in St. Isaac's Cathedral. There are no seats in the Russian Churches. I stood in the middle of an immense crowd, so firmly wedged, that it was almost impossible to turn. Presently I felt a light touch on my shoulder. I looked round, but in that dense crowd I could see nothing. The touch came again, every few seconds I felt it on my shoulder. It was very light and I thought it must be something dropping from the roof: I paid little attention. But it went on for perhaps ten minutes, and then I felt that I must know what it was. I forced myself round in that close crowd and found myself facing a Russian peasant. He had his votive candle in his hand. He desired that I should pass it on through the crowd to be lighted by one of the ikons. It was he who had been touching me to attract my attention. For ten minutes he had been trying. But there was no kind of impatience on his face. He smiled pleasantly. All he had wanted was my attention. How long he must wait till he had it did not matter to him at all. I have thought of that peasant's face many times during these last two years, for that act of his has seemed to me symbolic of the Russian nation. What can Germany with her whirlwind campaigns, her hysterical longing for a quick victory, do against such infinite patience? There is a story somewhere of a man who was crushed to a jelly by the continual touching of thousands of hands. I have remembered that story too, when I have thought of that peasant's hand on my shoulder, touching, touching without hurry, without impatience until I should turn.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

The following letters have been received acknowledging gifts of tobacco and cigarettes sent by "Our Little Bit Society," Kowloon, to the men at the Front:—

M. D. S. 36,
13.1.17.

To the Hon. Sec.,
O.L.B. Society,

Lieut.-Col. E. L. Gowland, R.A.M.C., is most grateful to your society for its kind present of tobacco, which will be much appreciated both by him and by many others in his unit.

Thanks also for the Christmas greetings which are reciprocated.

The card was too good to send back as an acknowledgment! it has been posted to some Naval Cadets at Osborne.

E. L. GOWLLAND.

36 Casualty Clearing Station,
B.E.F.,
20.1.17.

The Sister in Charge wishes to thank the O.L.B. Society for the parcel of smokes which arrived safely to-day.

January 22nd, 1917.

Dear Madam,

I beg to acknowledge with many thanks a second parcel from "Our Little Bit" Society, containing 1lb. of tobacco and 1,000 cigarettes. They will be very much appreciated by the patients under my care.

Yours truly,

H. H. HOMAN
(O.C. No. 6 C.C.S.).

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. NAVY.

Tuesday, 6th inst. Kick off 5 p.m.

H.K.F.C.:—Goldenberg, Black, Railton, Rodger, Stewart, Smith, Clemo, Walker, Stalker, McTavish and Chassels.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

The United Serdang report gives us, says a London contemporary, an instance of a company whose maximum dividend has never exceeded 45 per cent. in any one year, and that it is now called upon to hand over to the Exchequer a sum equal to about 54 per cent. on its paid-up capital. Other plantation companies, which have distributed upwards of 100 per cent. annually for years, pay not a half-penny. Scandals of this description will, we fear, be of frequent occurrence during the next six months, and the publication of the United Serdang figures should bring home to everybody the glaring injustice of the Finance Act in its present form.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY.

The company has announced that the oil products owned and controlled by their associated companies amounted during the past year to 5,155,000 tons, against 4,567,884 tons in 1915 and 4,786,000 tons in 1914.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.

Douglases	$106	sellers
Def. Indos	190	buyers
"	123	sellers
China Sugars	113	buyers
Wharves	88	sellers
Docks	120	buyers
Cements	11.80	sales
Langkats	Tls. 17	buyers
Shanghai Cottons	116	b. & sales

TROUBLE AVERTED.

THAT little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, March 4.

An Italian official communique reports:—

After a violent preparation the enemy attempted to storm our positions to the east of Gorzia but were driven back with heavy loss.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN PERSIA.

CAPTURE OF HAMADAN.

LONDON, March 4.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:

Our Persian detachments took the offensive in the direction of Bidjar and occupied a village two miles to the south-west of it.

We captured Hamadan on Friday.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE AT PETROGRAD.

LONDON, March 3.

The Allied Missions have returned from Russia very satisfied with the result of their visit."

LABOUR QUESTIONS IN RUSSIA.

"A VERY GRAVE BLUNDER."

PETROGRAD, March 3.

The Duma debated on the recent arrests of workmen.

Mr. Konovaloff, the Vice-President of Committee, described the arrests as a very grave blunder. He paid a tribute to the patriotism of the workmen who were determined to offer every sacrifice to secure victory.

M. Konovaloff declared that mysterious bands, four days ago, prevented publication of an appeal by the workmen to return to work.

JAPAN AND GERMANY'S MEXICO INTRIGUE.

AN AUTHORITATIVE REPUDIATION.

TOKYO, March 4.

It is authoritatively stated that the German proposal of an alliance with Japan against America was never submitted to Japan in any form, either officially or unofficially, and that if it had been "of course there was only one reply."

The Premier, Count Terauchi, and other members of the Cabinet denounce the proposal as an evil dream of degenerate minds.

SLAVERY IN THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

AN APPEAL FOR FREEDOM.

LONDON, March 3.

The Anti-Slavery Aborigines Protection Society has appealed to the Colonial Office to proclaim the freedom of 185,000 slaves in German East Africa.

THE AMERICANS OF THE "YARROWDALE."

AMSTERDAM, March 3.

It is reported from Berlin that the Americans from the *Yarrowdale* are still detained because some British seamen are infected with spotted and typhus fever.

It is hoped to raise the quarantine on March 7.

DISARMAMENT MEASURES IN GREECE.

ATHENS, March 3.

The Minister of the Interior has urged the police and gendarmerie authorities to apply the disarmament decree more strictly as the military control is dissatisfied with the present results

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 3.

The death is announced of the Hon. H. J. Cust, formerly Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and heir to the Barony of Brownlow.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, March 4.

A French communiqué announces several successful raids on the German trenches near Moulin-sous-Touvent, east of Hill 304 and the Forest of Apremont. Prisoners were brought back together with material.

BRITISH STILL PROGRESSING.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: After stubborn resistance, further progress was made to the north of Puisieux-au-Mont and east of Gommecourt. Our line advanced a quarter of a mile on a frontage of five miles. An enemy bombing attack forced us to evacuate a trench to the east of Sailly Saillisel but we gained ground by an immediate counter-attack.

GERMAN MESSAGES.

LONDON, March 4.

A German communique states that strong British reconnoitring detachments attempted to penetrate trenches at Hulluch and Levin, but were repulsed. There were renewed violent infantry encounters on both banks of the Ancre. The British met with sanguinary losses.

The Germans broke into a Russian position west of Luck to a depth of 1,500 metres and 2½ kilometres wide. They destroyed dugouts, captured 3 officers, 276 men and 7 machine guns.

RUSSIAN GAS ATTACK CAUSES PANIC.

LONDON, March 4.

A Russian official message received by wireless states:

Our gas attack northward of Lake Narotch provoked panic in the enemy's trenches.

We drove out Germans who had entered our first-line trenches to the South-West of Brshezany.

THE ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

REASONS FOR SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Forster stated that the improvement in transport was largely responsible for the success in Mesopotamia, where the medical conditions were now generally satisfactory. There was necessarily considerable sickness during the summer but the ratio since had steadily diminished.

RIVER GUNBOATS ON THE TIGRIS.

HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED ON TURKS.

LONDON, March 4.

The Admiralty announces that in Mesopotamia the river gun-boats Tarantula, Mantis and Moth came into contact and passed the retreating Turkish Army to the west of Shumran on February 26. They inflicted heavy loss and captured or destroyed four Turkish steamers and a number of barges containing ammunition.

SUBMARINISM.

FRANCE FOLLOWS GREAT BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE.

LONDON, March 4.

France has decided to follow Great Britain's example by suspending publication of the names of ships sunk, giving instead a weekly statement of the results of submarinism.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson announced the appointment of a Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Churchill, to examine the question of the promotion of officer's and to deal with the anomalies of the existing system.

MANCHESTER AND COTTON GOODS.

INCREASE IN DUTY CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, March 4.

Considerable excitement was caused in Manchester on the raising of the duty on cotton goods imported by India while the countervailing excise is unchanged. Protests will promptly be made on the ground that the change imposes a four per cent protective duty against Lancashire goods.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SCANTY SUPPLIES.

LONDON, March 4.

Messrs. Montagu and Co.'s report shows that supplies of silver are very scanty. The arrivals from America are unusually small, and the general demand is slight though the coinage demand continues. China exchanges are still appreciably below parity.

(Continued on page 3.)

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

THE TREATY OF 1799.

The following article is contributed to the "Peking Gazette" by Mr. Charles James Fox, Ph. D., Professor of Political Science, Pei Yang University:—

When the Administration at Washington announced that it intends to abide strictly by the treaty of 1799 between Prussia and the United States, this ancient treaty of amity and commerce, negotiated by the infant Republic of America with the King of Prussia at a time when most of Europe was united in the Second Coalition against France, has suddenly assumed much importance for the few Americans who are still in Germany and the host of German subjects who are in the United States.

The value of treaties with the German Empire is questioned by some just at present, but the rights and obligations of the contracting parties to the agreement of 1799 are, under present conditions, so one-sided, and so in favour of the Germans, that there seems slight possibility that Berlin will regard this convention as a "scrap of paper."

Of the treaty of 1799, two of the articles still in force belong to the rather rare category of international agreements in which two States, while at peace, make solemn agreements which are to be binding upon them, in the event of, and during hostilities between them. A similar treaty, now in force, between the United States and Italy, was signed in 1871.

In each of these conventions it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves treaties, or any other whatever, shall be construed as annulling or suspending the agreement; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its provisions are to be sacredly observed, as the most acknowledged obligations of the law of nations.

NINE MONTHS' GRACE.

In the Treaty of 1799, Article 22 runs as follows: "If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects, without molestation or hindrance; and all women and children, scholars, of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all others, whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their house or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy, into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall: but if anything is necessary to be taken from them, for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for, at a reasonable price."

HUMANE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Article 24 provides: "And to prevent the destruction of prisoners of war, by sending them into distant and inclement countries, or by crowding them into close and noxious places, the two contracting parties solemnly pledge themselves to the world and to each other, that they will not adopt any such practice: that neither will send the prisoners whom they may take from the other into the East Indies, or any other parts of Asia or Africa, but they shall be placed in some parts of their dominions in Europe or America; in wholesome situation; that they shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, nor prisons, nor be put into irons nor bound, nor otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs, that the officers shall be enlarged on their paroles within convenient districts and have comfortable quarters, and the common men be disposed in cantonments open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are, for their own troops, and the officers shall also be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles and quality as are allowed by them either in kind, or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in their own army; and all others shall be daily furnished by them with such rations as they shall allow to a common soldier in their own service; the value whereof shall be paid by the other party on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners at the close of the war; and the said accounts shall not be mingled with, or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them be withheld as a satisfaction or reprisal for any other article, or for any other cause, real or pretended, whatever. That each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners of their own appointment, with every separate cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other, which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive and distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends and shall be free to make his reports in open letters to those who employ him; but if any officer shall break his parole, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonments after they shall have been designated to him, such individual officer or other prisoner shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article, as provides for his enlargement on parole or cantonment. And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article: but on the contrary that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and nations."

This treaty of amity and commerce of 1799 expired by its own limitation in 1810, but the provisions of the articles just quoted were revived by Article 12 of the Treaty of May 1, 1828, between Prussia and the United States, and are still in force.

The provisions of Article 24, of the treaty of 1799, regarding prisoners of war, are very similar to those adopted more than a century later at The Hague, in the convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land, in reference to which Germany and Austria are on the list of nations who "ratified with reservations". But there were no "reservations" unless "mental," ones when Prussia ratified the treaty of 1799.

PORTUGUESE FORCES FOR THE WEST.

Dr. Bernardino Machado, President of Portugal, has made the following statement regarding the sending of Portuguese troops to France to Mr Henry Suydam, London correspondent of the "Brooklyn Eagle":

"Portugal is on the verge of larger co-operation in the world-war. Military missions from the General Staffs of the, the British and French armies are considering ways and means of placing Portuguese troops in the field in Flanders and France. Portugal is taking thorough stock of her available military and naval resources, with a view, not only toward further strengthening the ancient alliance with England, but toward becoming a more considerable factor in the broader arrangements of the Entente Powers.

"In accordance with a well-understood convention between the two Governments, the military participation of Portugal in the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance has hitherto been confined to operations in Angola and in Portuguese East Africa—operations which are at this moment engaging some 15,000 splendidly-equipped troops along a thinly-held, but long and difficult front. Our help has now been asked for the campaign on the Western European front. Portugal stands ready to undertake whatever steps may prove necessary to convince the Entente Powers of our sincerity and persistence.

"Our troops will take the field in France at the precise moment when the British, French and Portuguese General Staffs decide that our aid will exert the maximum effect. Our military efforts in Europe will be made with our own resources as a nation. Great Britain has agreed to make a loan of whatever sums may be necessary for Portugal to wage war in the most modern and efficient manner. We are to purchase, and are purchasing, British made munitions at current prices, in the same fashion as Franch and Russia.

TO RAISE LOAN ABROAD.

"Money borrowed from Great Britain at the current rates will be repaid within two years after peace is signed by means of an indemnity and a loan raised abroad. Funds borrowed from Great Britain during the continuance of war will be expended only in Allied countries. Purchases of war materials from neutral countries, such as the United States and Spain, will continue as before, but such purchases will be paid for directly from the Portuguese Treasury.

The President explained that the outbreak of war had found the Portuguese army well equipped, "for we had enjoyed sufficient warning to make us realise the necessity for adequate military preparedness," and he spoke of the part played by Portuguese troops in South-West Africa, and since then along the borders between German and Portuguese East Africa, whither some 6,000 troops have been sent from Portugal to supplement the regular and native forces, Dr. Machado continued:—

"Our relations with Spain have never been better. I have been in personal communication with King Alfonso; our Governments have maintained close contact. There are absolutely no outstanding points of dispute between Portugal and Spain. The growing liberalism of Spanish political ideals meets with immense approbation throughout Portugal."

END IN SUMMER.

RUSSIA ARMING TWENTY MILLIONS.

The head of a large brokerage house is quoted by the *Wall Street Journal* as saying he is firmly convinced that the war will be over before next summer. Someone must finally give way and accept the other's terms, and that someone will be Germany. She does not want to face another winter of hard fighting. She realises only too well that her war supplies are at a low ebb. "But that isn't her greatest dread. Russia will be able to put 20,000,000 men in the field next September. That is the major reason why Germany wants to conclude peace. Her Eastern front could never withstand that human avalanche." New York knows more about the arming of Russia than we do on this side, so this prediction may carry some weight.—Alert II in the *Financier*.

A LIFE SAVER

IT is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WILL THE GERMAN FLEET COME OUT AGAIN.

"GREATEST SEA BATTLE OF ALL TIME" IMMINENT.

Mr Hector C. Bywater writing recently in the "Pall Mall Gazette" said:—

In 1917 fated to witness the greatest sea battle of all time, a battle which, like Trafalgar, will settle the question of naval predominance for generations? Among naval officers opinion is divided as to whether the German High Sea Fleet will come out in force to accept a decisive engagement, or continue to lurk behind its shore defences and minefields, leaving the active prosecution of the war to submarines and aircraft.

Those who favour the latter theory argue that, after experiencing the devastating effect of British gunnery at Jutland, the Germans will have no stomach for another encounter with the Grand Fleet, especially as they know themselves to be outnumbered in heavy ships by something like two to one. Nevertheless, there are indications that momentous naval developments are approaching.

Information to hand from trustworthy quarters tells of incessant activity at the German bases. The capital ships of the High Sea Fleet are frequently seen at sea within the "wet triangle," practising tactical evolutions and attended by a dense screen of light cruisers and destroyers, while overhead the ubiquitous Zeppelins scan the surface for prowling periscopes. During October and November heavy and sustained gunfire audible in the western section of the Baltic denoted battle practice on an extensive scale. It will be remembered that similar activity was observed in the months that preceded the battle of Jutland.

DOUBTFUL NEWS FROM NEUTRALS.

Speculation as to the present strength of the High Sea Fleet is necessarily futile. From the beginning of the war Germany's naval ports have been hermetically sealed, and extraordinary pains are taken to hide from the world the nature and extent of the work that is in progress at those places. At the same time, a great deal of dubious information has been circulated from German sources with regard to the ship-building policy adopted during the war.

In particular, the Scandinavian Press has frequently asserted, on the basis of "special information" from Germany, that practically no large warships have been laid down in that country since the outbreak, and that new construction is confined to light cruisers, torpedo craft, and submarines. Similar news often appears in the American, Dutch and Swiss papers. Such unanimity is highly suspicious, pointing as it does to a common origin, which can only be German.

It is, in fact, precisely the sort of intelligence one would expect the enemy to disseminate if he were devoting his entire resources to the production of super-Dreadnoughts. That submarines continue to be built in large numbers is known positively, but the output of such craft must be enormous indeed if it is monopolising the attention of the German shipbuilding industry.

Another suspicious item of news which reaches us from many neutral quarters is to the effect that, although the building of great men-of-war has been practically suspended, the German yards are working at full blast on merchant vessels, large numbers of which have been laid down or launched in the last year or two. This, we are told, is in preparation for the struggle for mercantile supremacy which Germany believes will follow immediately after the war. It sounds far from convincing. With almost the whole of her existing mercantile fleet lying idle in home or foreign ports, with new capital at a premium, and with the growing probability that the Allies, if successful, will indemnity themselves for their shipping losses at the expense of her mercantile marine, what incentive has Germany to divert skilled labour and precious raw material to the creation of new merchant shipping?

THE ONE CHANCE.

Even the most case-hardened German militarist now realises that his country is bound to fail in the war unless she can achieve some measure of success in the naval area. Since the blockade has become so in fact, we do not hear so much of the former boasts from Berlin about the land conquering the sea, of the triumph of Moltke over Mahan. Unless Germany has gone stark mad, she will be bending every effort to snatch at least a semblance of victory at sea. One really effective blow in this element would do more to rehabilitate her cause than a succession of victories on the battlefields of the Continent.

As the pressure of the blockade becomes more and more intolerable, and the prospect of a really decisive military success in East or West grows ever fainter, Germany is bound to turn her eyes towards the Fleet, her last remaining card. The reward of a success at sea would be prodigious; the consequence of failure would add but little to her plight. By every law of logic she is constrained to strike with her utmost power at sea. When, where, or how this blow is to be delivered can only be conjectured, but that it will be struck at no distant date is the conclusion to which one is driven after a careful study of all the evidence available. Fortunately, in the recent changes at the Admiralty the nation has a pledge that the control of our naval forces is in thoroughly capable hands, and can thus await with calm what may prove to be the final attempt of the despairing enemy to escape his inevitable doom.

Cardinal Hartmann, says the Catholic newspaper "Kolnische Volkszeitung," recently gave the Kaiser a letter from the Pope inviting Germany to protect Reims Cathedral against the weather and to repair the damage done. In his reply the Kaiser spoke of his "endeavours to preserve from the terrors of war venerable places of religious worship and monuments of art, which I consider as the common property of humanity."

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CINEMA MARVELS.

FACTS AND FIGURES OF A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The following remarkable facts and figures regarding the cinema industry were disclosed in the evidence of Mr. F. R. Goodwin, the chairman of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association (London Branch), at the first meeting of the Cinema Commission of Inquiry held at the Central Hall, Westminster:—

Invested in the business at close of 1914, as shown by Somerset House figures	£ 15,456,200
Registered in 1915 and 1916	1,986,305
Attendance at the 4,500 cinema halls for one year for week days	1,056,375,000
Attendance on Sundays for one year	19,500,000
Fifty per cent. of the visitors occupied seats to the value of 3d. or less.	
Number of persons engaged in the manufacture, exhibition, and distribution of films in the British Isles	80,000,100,000
New films subject issued in one year	4,767.
Length of new films each year	6,000,000 ft.
Imports for one year	£1,210,000.

The attendance figures represent a visit to the cinema on the part of every inhabitant of the British Isles twenty-four times a year, or, roughly speaking, half the entire population of men, women, and children visited a cinematograph hall once every week.

PENANG TO BANGKOK BY RAIL.

The Singora correspondent of the *Penang Gazette* states that the last rail of the Cotopsa-Kedah extension of the Siamese Southern Railway was laid on the 15th inst. For the present three construction trains per week will be run to the frontier, with passengers. It is shortly proposed to run the mails direct from Penang to Bangkok in 2½ days. F.M.S. construction trains have been running to the frontier for some time.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

Five workmen were recently sentenced to two months' imprisonment for having endangered the live of thousands of their fellow-workers in a Governme shell-filling factory. Two of them at were in possession of matches. T three during a recent visit to the fa as King so scrupulously careful to a tory was that he removed his spurs. sert danger.

ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL CREDIT.

Sir Edward Holden, at the annual meeting of the London, City, and Midland Bank, of which he is chairman, said the country was overflowing with money. The credit of the Bank of England before the war was 40 millions. This credit had increased to 145 millions by the end of 1916. It was essential that all holders of Treasury bills should convert at least half of them into war loan stock. This would mean that 500 millions sterling would not become payable and was equivalent to subscribing 500 millions of new money. Large profits were being made in consequence of the high price of commodities, and much of the profits were used to purchase Treasury Bills. These large sums would not be required. After the war it would be impossible to find remunerative employment for them in banks with large holdings of deposits. Then the money would flow out of the banks, and go into securities, which would rise in price.

The German Treasury notes totalled 501 millions, while the British Treasury had issued 168 millions. Germany's percentage of gold reserves was 15.7 per cent., while ours was 22 per cent. During the war we sent to America 215 millions in gold. The American banking system required a fixed reserve of 15 per cent. to cover loans. On that basis we were entitled to a loan of 1,400 millions, of which the Allies received 430 millions.

HONGKONG POLICE REGIMENTAL.

PARADES, 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, March 6th —No. 2. Company Recruits Platoon.

Wednesday, March 7.—Parade of Recruits select A.S.P. (R.), for passing out by Thursday

Class of March 8th.—No. 2. Company Alves. Instruction under Inspector C. F

Friday, March 9th.—No. 2. Company Recruits Platoon.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Band Practice.—Wednesday, March 7th.

Orchestra Practice.—Thursday, March 8th.

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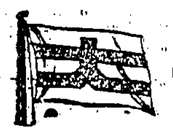
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"BURMA MARU".....Wednesday, 14th Mar., at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU".....Saturday, 31st Mar., at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE :—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

§ "JOSHIN MARU".....Tuesday, 6th Mar., at 8 a.m.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE :—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE :—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling a Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

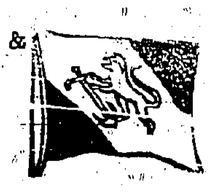
BOMBAY LINE :—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang an Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE :—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LUCHOW	Mar. 6, at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINHUA	Mar. 6, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Mar. 6, at 4 p.m.
HONGAY	SHAOHSING	Mar. 7, at 8 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	HOIHOW	Mar. 8, Daylight.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	Mar. 8, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Mar. 8, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HUICHOW	Mar. 11, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Mar. 14, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Mar. 21, at Noon.

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For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	*YUSANG*	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 7, Daylight.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	SATURDAY, Mar. 10, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	*CHOYSANG*	SUNDAY, Mar. 11, Daylight.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	SATURDAY, Mar. 17, at 3 p.m.

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HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 6th March at 11 A.M.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 13th March at 11 A.M.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Sat., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Mon., 2nd April.
PERSIA MARU	2,000-14 knots	Mon., 16th April.
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	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU. Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 28th March at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,600	FRIDAY, 16th March at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOYORA MARU, Capt. Shimidzu, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 10th March.
	§ FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Irizawa, Tons 21,000	THURSDAY, 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	§ HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 16,000	FRIDAY, 23rd March at 11 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. Kamada, Tons 8,000	MONDAY, 12th March.
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK" having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 8th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 7th March, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
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Hongkong, March 2, 1917. 1546

SINGAPORE STOCKS AND SHARES.

SINGAPORE, February 23.

RUBBER SHARES.

Nom.	Value	Buyers.	Sellers.
2/-	Allagar	2/6	2/10
2/-	Anglo-Java	4/6	5/6
2/-	Anglo-Malay	10/-	12/-
1	Ayer Kuning	30/-	37/6
£ 2/-	Batang Malaka	3/4½	3/9
£ 1	Batu Caves	220/-	230/-nom
1	Batu Tiga	70/-	80/-
2/-	Bekoh	3/3	4/-
£ 1	Bukit Kajang	55/-	65/-
2/-	Bukit Mertajam	3/9	4/6
£ 1	Bukit Rajah	100/-	110/-
2/-	Bukit Selangor	1/9	2/6
2/-	Bukit Sembawang	2/9	3/3
1	Castlefield	67/6	77/6
2/-	Chersonese	2/9	3/3
2/-	Chimpul 1/3 p.d.	1/6	2/-
2/-	Cicely Ord.	16/-	18/-
2/-	" Pref	16/-	18/-
2/-	Consolidated M.	10/-	12/-
£ 1	Damansara	65/-	75/-
1	Dennistown	25/-	30/-
1	Duff	8/-	9/3
2/-	Edinburgh	6/3	7/-
2/-	Galang Besar	2/3	2/9
£ 1	Golconda	50/-	57/6
1	Hajoep	17/-	20/-
2/-	Heawood	2/9	3/3
£ 1	Highlands and L'lands	42/6	47/6
2/-	Jasin	2/3	2/9
2/-	Kamuning	3/-	3/6
£ 1	Kapar Para	85/-	95/-
1	Kepitigalla	15/-	20/-
2/-	Kombok	3/3	4/3
2/-	Kota Tinggi	2/6	3/-
£ 1	Kuala Lumpur	75/-	85/-
2/-	Labu (F.M.S.)	7/3	8/3
£ 1	Lanadron	42/-	47/-
1	Langen	33/-	43/-
1	Ledbury	47/6	57/6
2/-	Linggi Ord.	18/9	20/-
2/-	London Asiatic	7/-	7/9
£ 1	Lumut	37/6	42/6
1	Malacca 7½% Pref.	80/-	90/-
1	" Ord.	80/-	90/-
	Malayalam	25/-	30/-
2/-	Merlimau	4/7½	5/3
£ 1	Mount Austin	32/6	36/3
1	Nordanal	20/-	22/-
2/-	Padang Jawa	2/9	3/3
2/-	Pataling	29/-	31/3
£ 1	Pegoh	47/-	51/-
2/-	Perak	4/-	5/3
£ 1	Permas	26/3	31/3
2/-	P. Dickson Lukut	2/6	3/3
£ 1	Rembia Pref.	28/-	32/6
1	Rembia Ordy	28/-	32/6
2/-	R. Est of Krian	2/6	3/-
£ 1	Rubber Invest Trust	20/-	22/-
1	Seafield	70/-	77/6
2/-	Selangor	19/-	22/-
£ 1	Sendayan	32/6	40/-
1	Seremban	20/-	25/-
1	Sialang	42/6	45/-
2/-	Singapore Para	3/6	4/-
2/-	Singapore United	2/4	2/7
2/-	Straits S. Bertam	4/6	5/6
2/-	Sumatra Para	6/6	7/3
£ 1	Sungei Choh	50/-	60/-
2/-	Sungei Kapar	8/-	9/3
£ 1	Sungei Krian Pref.	40/-	45/-
1	Tebrau	85/-	95/-
2/-	United Serdang	11/-	12/-
£ 1	Utd. Sua Betong	45/-	52/6
2/-	United Sumatra	5/-	5/7
2/-	United Temlang	2/6	3/3
2/-	Val d'or	2/3	2/7
2/-	Vallambrosa	15/6	17/-
2/-	Yam Seng	5/3	6/3

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$ 1	Alor Gajah	$ 3.80	4.00
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1	Ayer Kuning	1.50	1.60
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5	Ayer Panas	11.50	12.00
1	Balgownie	4.80	5.00
10	Bukit Timah	13.00	14.00
1	Bukit K. B.	0.95	1.00
1	Bukit Katil	0.80	0.90
1	Bukit Jelotong	0.70	0.75
5	Changkat S'dang	9.35	9.60
1	Glenealy	2.20	2.35
5	Haytor	10.00	10.50
10	Indragiri	21.75	22.50
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1	Jimah	1.85	1.95
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2	Kempas	7.80	8.00
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1	Mandal Tekong	0.92½	1.00
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2	New Serendah	4.20	4.40
5	Nyalas	6.40	6.70
5	Pajam	18.00	18.50
1	Pantai	1.75	1.85
10	Pulau Bulang pd.	$9 4.25	4.75
1	Pungor	0.80	0.90
5	Radella	12.50	13.00
2	Sandycroft	4.80	5.10
5	Scudai	6.30	6.30
1	Sembrong	0.30	0.35
2	Sungei Bagan	3.20	3.50
1	Tamboelak	1.05	1.10
10	Tapah	13.50	20.50
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A JUNIOR REPUBLIC FOR NORTH CHINA.

PLANS FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT NEAR THE METROPOLIS.

The "Peking Gazette," publishes details of a "Junior Republic," scheme for North China, as conducted in the United States. The group of Chinese and foreigners interested in the matter is maturing plans for the establishment of a model institution in the metropolitan province, and the following article enters into the practical side of the project:—

Before setting forth plans which have been proposed for founding a Junior Republic in North China it may be found profitable to look at the conditions which call for some new venture in education.

Every generous spirit in the new Republic of China longs for the day when China can offer free education to all of her children so that none will of necessity be thrust into surroundings made unendurable by poverty, suffering, and drudgery. At present only on rare occasions does a poor boy receive instruction which will enable him to intelligently use the mental gifts supplied by nature. Too soon every possible hour is devoted to exhaustive manual labour or distressing forms of activity until life comes to involve the continued search for food, clothes, and shelter in order to keep body, mind, and spirit together.

But the informed man of to-day knows that nature has purposely prolonged the youth of the human species, not that the period of submission to the power of adults may be increased, but that the child may become more completely adjusted to his environment with its increasing complexity and trying conditions. Such at least is the conception of childhood which is held by educators like Mr. H. H. Horne Ph.D., of Dartmouth College, U.S.A., whose recent book, "The Philosophy of Education," has evolved a most admirable definition of education.

EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENT.

This definition is not stated until the biological, physiological, sociological, and psychological aspects of education have been thoroughly discussed and the reader is ready to grasp the fact that the child's life is for years entirely controlled by surrounding circumstances. But true education aims to develop the individual to the point where he can consciously have some share in the control of affairs, and since the gaining of this control is a slow and tedious process, we are not surprised that Professor Horne describes his conception in the following terms. He says, "Education is the eternal process of superior adjustment of the physically and mentally developed, free, conscious, human being to God, as manifested in the intellectual, emotional, and volitional environment of man."

This superior adjustment has become more and more difficult as man's knowledge has increased, and nations have been drawn into more intimate relationships; until to-day, long years beyond the period of youth must be spent in study and research if any man desires to become the master of any one branch of knowledge.

The result is that only a limited number of the residents of a country can devote their time and effort to higher education, and the mass of humanity must go without a technical training to meet successfully the demands made by the body for dire necessities.

But it is desirable that the children of a commimity should be given ever increasing opportunities to intelligently cope with their surroundings; hence the great yearning for additional educational facilities."

While the Chinese Republic is in an early stage of growth the expanse of government education is of necessity limited. This loss is being alleviated to some degree in two ways, namely: (1) the provision of private schools, and (2) the education offered by various missionary organizations.

Although many youths are being trained for professional life in existing institutions, too little is being done for those who are to become the future leaders along commercial, agricultural, and industrial lines.

PRACTICAL TRAINING A FEATURE OF THE SCHEME.

Those who have read the articles telling about the "George Junior Republic," at Freeville, New York, are aware that under the Junior Republic plan of education, the youth is taught self-government as well as self-support, and that he is given a thorough scholastic training at the same time.

Conceiving that such a training might supply many boys with the power to serve their country and people in a practical and efficient way, let us consider the feasibility of founding and maintaining a Junior Republic in North China. In doing this we are to keep in mind both Prof. Horne's definition of education, and Mr. Wm. R. George's principles for a Junior Republic, in order that we may not fall short of a plan which will bring about a complete adjustment to the existing environment with its physical, mental, social, and spiritual aspects. Aiming at the highest possible spiritual and ethical development of youths, a Junior Republic in China should be in the hands of those who have the very best spiritual gifts to offer.

That there is a very great need of well informed and thoroughly developed men in China is not to be doubted, and since the Junior Republic plan offers to produce just such characters it is hoped that those who can help such a project will readily contribute their interest to that which has been aroused through private conversations and small group meetings in Peking.

In the United States of America, Junior Republics have been organized in one of two ways.

First.—A group of people within a State have got together and organized a Junior Republic Association, with a Board of Trustees. They are then incorporated under the laws of the State. During this time they have looked about for a suitable location, and secured a farm by purchase or gift.

Second.—Some individual or individuals have given a farm for the establishment of a Republic, and thereafter the Board of Trustees has been formed, the Association incorporated and the work then begun in just the same manner as in the first instance.

According to the suggestions thus given by Mr. George it will be seen that the first step should be either to organize a Junior Republic Association, or to gain land which is to be under the control of the trustees of an association.

The fact is that a number of Chinese and Western residents of Peking and vicinity have become thoroughly enthused about forming a Junior Republic Association with the view of founding a Junior Republic under the supervision of Christian leaders, and are only putting off organizing until others whose sympathies and interests may be gained, have been given ample opportunity to learn about the project.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Since this institution is to be suited to the needs of the Republic of China the desirability of having Chinese members on the Board of Trustees cannot be over emphasized. Men of broad vision may in this way find a practical means of working out their ideals, and they may also find the Junior Republic a permanent object upon which their zeal, often restrained, may be lavished without the possibility of unexpected censure and unwarranted hindrance. Through the agency of such members, experiments which prove beneficial and suitable to the Chinese industrial situation might be readily extended to the life outside of the Junior Republic. These same men might also find suitable employment for those students whose training fits them to carry out new improvements.

The Junior Republic should aim to give physical, mental, and spiritual training to as many boys of whatever social standing as can be accommodated in such a place. Some boys will readily adapt themselves to farming, some to trades, some to the handling of machinery, and others to professions. All who enter the Republic should become proficient in at least one trade, and the choice of trades should eventually be general enough, and practical enough to suit a great variety of inclinations and talents. Students showing marked ability might find ways of proceeding to colleges as is done in America, and thus increase their ability and value to the great Republic.

Financial support for the Junior Republic must necessarily come from those who are convinced that such a venture is worth while. Representing a movement which is avowedly aiming to produce self-reliant citizens the trustees may undoubtedly hope to receive financial aid from local sources as well as from men of wealth abroad whose generosity prompts them to substantially support such projects.

LOCATION NEAR PEKING.

Naturally the question as to the best location for a Junior Republic is very important. This may be determined by whether the land is received as a gift, or by purchase with funds given for that purpose. Such an institution should, if possible, be situated near enough to Peking to afford convenient transportation facilities to a ready market for all products which can be consumed locally. While Mr. George began the Republic at Freeville on a farm of about thirty acres, the property of that Republic now covers an area of more than three hundred and fifty acres. From this it may be seen that the larger the tract of land the more readily may the future growth be assured. Three hundred and sixty acres of land would by no means be too much for a Junior Republic situated near Peking, although much could be accomplished with less land. It is not rash to expect that a number of vegetable and fruit products from the farms of the Republic would find a ready sale in Peking where it is not always easy to buy such products with the assurance that they were grown under sanitary conditions.

THE STAFF.

Once land is available it will be necessary for the trustees to find a superintendent who will be capable of guiding the development of such a self-governing community. In order to assure success in inculcating true Republic principles the superintendent should have had previous experience at a Junior Republic in America. Such power should be vested in the chairman of the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Junior Republic jointly, as to assure quick action in matters of policy and practice when it is impractical to await a meeting of the trustees.

If possible a Chinese graduate of some American or European university or college should be gained at the start to act as assistant to the superintendent, especially devoting his time to class-room instruction.

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Mr A. H. Hollingsworth	Mr & Mrs V. Findlay
Mrs T. J. R. Johns	Mrs Wallen
Mr Lee Jones	Mrs Kingsley Ward
Mr A. MacGellary	Mr G. E. Wetton
Mr & Mrs Neil Mac Intyre and child	Mr and Mrs G. W. Wood
	Mrs G. A. Yost

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs R. Almond	Mr J. Joseph
Mr J. R. F. Anderson	Mr G. D. Macdonald
Mr G. Bannerman	Mr G. Matheson
Mr R. H. Beavan	Mrs McGee
Mr W. Budge	Mr W. Morley
Miss M. E. Bullin	Miss E. Motte
Mrs Chadbourne	Mr D. Muchall
Mr C. W. Chang	Mr and Mrs Nathans
Mr and Mrs T. S. Cheng	Miss Olivecrona
Mr G. E. Costello	Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr and Mrs Dick	Dr & Mrs Plimpton
Mr and Mrs Earle and child	Mr and Mrs G. E. Richardson
Mr K. M. Fetterly	Mr Richardson
Mr & Mrs Finlayson	Capt. M. Picknell
Mr J. W. Foulkes	Mr Y. Sauer
Mr C. Fritz	Mr J. Sim
Mr T. N. Gregory	Mr E. M. Sleigh
Mr R. Haddon	Mrs Stewart and children
Mr and Mrs Hammer and children	Mr G. B. Strong
Mrs P. M. Harvey	Capt. & Mrs Swain
Mr In Inokuty	Mr H. C. Weeks
Mr K. Kuniguki	Mr and Mrs Underwood
Mr R. James	Mr J. Wilkie
Mr E. James	

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S.	"VENEZUELA"	1st March,	21st May.
S.S.	"ECUADOR"	28th March,	18th June
S.S.	"COLOMBIA"	23rd April.	

These Steamers have the most modern Equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All inside and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ld.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000@2/.=$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,—Chairman.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Hon. Mr. F. Shellim.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABR, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong Feb. 24, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1914. 517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND£1,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong June 12, 1916.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund...	550,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong March 2, 1916.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Yen 48,000,000.0
PAID UP CAPITAL... ... " 30,000,000.0
RESERVE FUND " 20,800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	RYOJUN (PORT ARTHUR)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LIAO-YANG	TIENTSIN
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU

TIENTSIN

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO
Manager.

Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f.60,000,000 = (£ 5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f.60,000,000 = (£ 5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	f. 9,237,149 = (£ 769,762.

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALAI,
MEDAN,	TEBING TINGGI (Deli)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN,
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. E. VAN BREE,
Agent.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING DONE AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc., Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

TO LET

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICES, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road. Fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.
Apply— No. 21.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, March 2, 1917. 1345

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 28,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

FLATS in "Ewo Mess" No. 8, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 691

TO LET.

NO. 42 Eglin Street.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH.
SETH AND FLEMING.
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Building.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds 3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds... 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account 128,230
£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department ...	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

March 6th to 12th, 1917.

Day	Date	High Water: Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water: Hongkong Mean Time	Height
		h m	high.	h m	feet
Tues.	6	m 9 7	6.1	m 3 23	1.3
		21 6 9	6.6	15 20	0.7
Wed.	7	m 9 58	4.6	m 3 25	1.2
		21 54	5.6	15 58	2.9
Thur.	8	m 10 50	4.3	m 3 10	1.3
		22 7	5.6	16 50	2.5
Fri.	9	m 11 45	4.1	m 3 56	1.3
		23 1	4.4	17 57	2.3
Sat.	10	m 20	3.9	m 4 51	1.3
		12 16	4.3	18	2.1
Sun.	11	m 46	3.7	m 5 55	1.3
		13 38	4.2	19 40	2.3
Mon.	12	m 16	3.6	m 7 13	1.2
		14 34	4.2	20 34	2.7

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Office 'Phone 27.

OUR AGENCIES:—

Napier, Ford and Hupmobile Motor Cars,
Brooke, Caille and Scripps Marine Motors,
Triumph and Indian Motor Cycles,
Royal and Corona Typewriters,
Duresco Paints and Colourwash,
Optimus Stoves,
Jeyes Fluid,
Carbotyp Staticnery,
Turner Oil and Gas Engines,
Simpson and Lawrence Yacht Fittings.
Dunlop Tyres,
General Accident Motor Car Insurance.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTERLLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price $13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, LD., Wyndham Street.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/4½
" On demand, ...	...2/4 3/16
" 30 days' sight	...2/4½
" 4 months' sight, ...	...2/4 7/16
Credits, 4 months' sight,	...2/4½
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/5
On Paris—	
On demand, ...	...325½
Credits, 4 months' sight,	...336
On New York—	
On demand, ...	...55⅞
Credits, 60 days sight, ...	...
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	
On demand, ...	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand, ...	...99½
On Manila—	
On demand, ...	...111½
On Shanghai—	
On demand	...nom.
30 days' sight (private paper).	
On Yokohama—	
On demand, ...	... 109½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	... 48.
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$8.45 n.
Silver (per oz.)	... 37 5/16.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	... 18 ⅞ nom.
Chinese Copper Cash ...	... ⅛ % p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents...	... ⅛ % p.n.
Rate of Native Interest	... 7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	... 5½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	... par

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good aith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum; per quarter and per mensem "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "CHINA MAIL" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum: postage $1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent as not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address "MAIL" Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po...	...10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley..	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun.....	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Macao.....	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton.....	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung.....	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki.....	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk ...	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.97	30.00	29.93
Temperature	61	57	62
Humidity	71	86	73
Direction of Wind.....	N	NNE	N
Force	3	3	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain.....	0.02	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 4th... 61
Lowest open air temperature on the 5th... 57

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong, Observatory, March 5, 1917.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour.	10 cents.
Half hour, ...	20 ,,
One hour, ...	25 ,,
Three hours, ...	50 ,,
Six hours.	70 ,,
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ...	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ...	0.60 cents.
Three hours, ...	$1.00
Six hours, ...	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ...	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	*With 4 Bearers.*
Quarter hour, ...	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour, ...	0.20	0.40
One hour, ...	0.30	0.60
Two hours, ...	0.50	0.80
Three hours, ...	0.70	1.00
Six hours, ...	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, ...	5 cents.
Quarter hour, ...	10 ,,
Half hour, ...	15 ,,
One hour, ...	20 ,,
Every Subsequent hour	20 ,,

Note.—If the rickshaw be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ...	5 cents.
Half hour, ...	15 ,,
Hour, ...	20 ,,
Every subsequent hour, ...	10 ,,

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile—
single 75 cents....1 hour.
return..... $1.00.....2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single$1.20.....2 hours.
return.....$1.50.....4 ,,
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—
single$1.75.....2½ ,,
return.....$2.00 5 ,,
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—
single$2.00.....3 ,,
return$2.50 7 ,,

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one rickshaw with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 ,,
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 ,,
From Clock Town to Race Couse	10 ,,
From Clock Town to Bay View House	12 ,,
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 ,,
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 ,,

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour, ...	10 cents.
Half hour, ...	10 ,,
One hour.	20 ,,
Two hours, ...	35 ,,
Three ,, ...	50 ,,
Four ,, ...	60 ,,
Five ,, ...	70 ,,
Six ,, ...	75 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour, ...	25 cents.
Two hours, ...	45 ,,
Three ,, ...	60 ,,
Four ,, ...	75 ,,
Five ,, ...	85 ,,
Six ,, ...	90 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour, ...	$.40
Half hour, ...	.60
One hour, ...	.80
Two hours, ...	1.40
Three ,, ...	2.00
Four ,, ...	2.40
Five ,, ...	2.80
Six ,, ...	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at 12.12—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably over N.E. China, and slightly along the coast from Shanghai to Hongkong and over the Philippines.

The Anticyclone is central to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley.

Fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.86 inches, against an average of 3.41 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 6th March:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; same drizzle.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Mar. 5th,	6.30 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
,, 6th,	6.29 ,,	6.40 ,,
,, 7th,	6.28 ,,	6.40 ,,
,, 8th,	6.27 ,,	6.41 ,,
,, 9th,	6.26 ,,	6.42 ,,
,, 10th,	6.25 ,,	6.43 ,,
,, 11th,	6.25 ,,	6.43 ,,
,, 12th,	6.24 ,,	6.43 ,,
,, 13th,	6.23 ,,	6.43 ,,
,, 14th,	6.22 ,,	6.43 ,,
,, 15th,	6.20 ,,	6.44 ,,
,, 16th,	6.19 ,,	6.44 ,,
,, 17th,	6.18 ,,	6.44 ,,
,, 18th,	6.17 ,,	6.44 ,,
,, 19th,	6.16 ,,	6.45 ,,
,, 20th,	6.15 ,,	6.46 ,,
,, 21st,	6.14 ,,	6.46 ,,
,, 22nd,	6.13 ,,	6.46 ,,
,, 23rd,	6.13 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 24th,	6.12 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 25th,	6.11 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 26th,	6.10 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 27th,	6.08 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 28th,	6.08 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 29th,	6.08 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 30th,	6.07 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 31st,	6.06 ,,	6.48 ,,

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 5, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force.	Weather.
Wl'stock ...	6 a.	29.95	5	—	N	6	c
Memuro ...	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate ...	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki ...	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha.....	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima ...	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boninlsland	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei ..	,,	30.28	26	87	N	8	c
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang ...	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha ...	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ..	,,	30.25	34	85	NNE	1	b
Gutalaff	,,	30.23	58	91	N	2	b
Sharp Pk...	,,	30.12	47	77	N	2	r
Amoy	9 a.	30.18	50	93	NE	2	r
Swatow	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku ...	5 a.	30.04	55	77	N	4	r
Taichu	,,	29.99	55	—	NNW	2	r
Tainan	,,	29.97	57	—	N	4	c
Koshun	,,	29.93	58	—	NNE	4	c
Pescadores ..	,,	29.99	57	—	NNE	7	r
Canton	5 a.	30.03	68	93	NNE	2	c
Hongkong ..	,,	30.00	57	86	NNE	3	c
Gap Rock ..	,,	29.98	—	—	NNE	6	c
Macao	,,	29.98	55	98	NW	2	c
Wuchow ...	9 a.	30.07	53	93	N	1	c
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien ...	7 a.	29.95	59	100	N	2	c
Tourane	,,	29.88	64	—	SW	2	b
C. St. James	,,	29.76	73	—	ENE	6	c
Aparri	6 a.	29.86	72	94	ENE	4	r
Dagupan ...	,,	29.76	73	87	NE	2	b
Manila	,,	29.79	75	92	—	0	c
Legaspi	,,	29.79	77	91	NNE	1	c
Tacloban ...	,,	29.81	73	96	NE	2	r
Iloilo	,,	29.75	75	91	N	4	c
Surigao	,,	29.76	75	96	—	0	c
Labuan	,,	29.68	78	91	N	6	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, March 5, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

SHARE REPORT.

MARCH 5TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Options 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Rate based on last year div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$687 x. d. s.	Final of £2-8/- making £4-11 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of Income tax	6½ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Canton $ 50	$375	$7 fins making $25 a/c 1 and Interim of $18 a/c 1915.	64 p.c.
North Chinas£5	T. 150	Final div. of 15% makin 27½ % a/c 1916	
Unions $100	$900	Interim of $30 a/c 1915..	
Yangtsees $ 50	$255	Final of $15 making $18 for 1914 and Int. of $6 on account 1915 ...	6½ p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			8 p.c.
China Fires$ 20	$155	$7 and bonus $2 for 1914.	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Fires ...$ 50	$367½	$27 for 1914	7 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$106 s.	$1 final and $3 bonus making $14 a/c 1915-16	11½ p.c.
Steamboats$ 15	$19	$1.25 for 1916	4½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas:— (Preferred)....£5	$41½	Interim of 3/- a/c 1916...	
,, (Deferred)....£5	$120 b. 123 s.	Interim of 10/- a/c 1916,	6 p.c. 8½ p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	106/-	2/- int. a/c 1916 Coupon 27	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry"$ 10	$33	$1.65 dividend 45 cents Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	5½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars.....$100	$112 b.	$12 for 1916	10½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars... P. 30	$33	P. 5 for 1916.....	
MINING.			
Kailans£1	36/-	Final div, 5% free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1915-1916 coupon No. 8	
Langkaes gdrs. 10	T. 17 b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	4 p.c.
Raubs.....£1	$2.35		
Tronoh Mines£1	30/-	4/- a/c 1916.....	
Ural Caspiana£1	28/-	9 % for 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$82 a.	6 % for 1916 & bonus $2	4 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks$ 50	$125 b.	Final $2.50 & bonus $6, making $11 a/c 1916...	5½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 83 b.	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16	6½ p.c.
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100	T. 85½	Tls. 3 for 1915	3½ p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels...$ 50	$107 s.	Final of $3 making $8 a/c 1916	4½ p.c.
Central Estates ...$100	$93	$7 a/c 1915	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands ...$100	$91	Final div. of $3½ making $7 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6½ b.	50 cents for 1916	5½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands ...$ 50	$33	$2½ for 1915	6 p.c.
West Points$ 50	$70 s.	Final $3-25, making $5.25 a/c 1915	4½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 99	6 % interim a/c 1916.....	6½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos.....T. 50	T. 145	Tls. 19 for year ending 31-10-16	10½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 116 b. 116 s.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.	5 p.c.
Kung Yik.....T. 10	T. 13 s.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	10½ p.c.
Y ngtzepoos T. 5	T. 5 s.		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos$ 12	$8 b.	72 cts. for 1916.....	8½ p.c.
Light & Powers ... $ 5	$4.80 b.	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	
China-Providents $ 10	$8.20 s.	70 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Dairy Farms$ 5	$2s	$3 for year ending 31-7-16.	6½ p.c.
Green Islands$ 10	$11.20 sa.	60 cents for 1915	8 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$49 b.	$2½ for 1915/1916.....	4 p.c.
Hongkong Ices'.....$ 25	$160	$2 on a/c 1916	5 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes...$ 10	$32	$1 interim 1916.....	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramways 5/.	$7.30	23 % final a/c 1915 (cents 48 per share)...	4½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	$10		
Peak Tramways ...$ 10	$9.80	7 % for 1915/1916	7 p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	$1		
Steam Laundry.....$ 5	$5½	25 cents for 1915/1916..	5 p.c.
Union Waterboats $ 10	$13½ b.	12½ % for 1916	4 p.c.
Watsons$ 10	$6½ b.	70 cents for 1916	
William Powell$ 7	$5	50 cents for 1915/1916...	10 p.c.

sa.—sellers. sa.—sales. b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add: "RIALTO." HOKUN & TAYLOR,
Telephone No. 990.—P.O.B. No. 111. Share and General Brokers,

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